582-584

THE
Boston-
AND
COUNTRY
Containing the freſheſt Advices

No. 619.
Gazette,
JOURNAL.
Foreign and Domeſtic.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1767.

To the PRINTERS,

THAT the greateſt delinquent ſhould have one advocate, is the leſs to be wonder'd at, when we conſider what is now a days the only road to preferment;---Philanthrop is ſtill unwearied in his endeavors to ſupport the ſinking credit of his *client*, at the expence of his country---Poor gentleman, he may however miſs of his aim; the man that will dare to deprive a whole community of their rights, may the more eaſily venture to bilk a *poor ſecker* of his expectations, eſpecially if he can have it to ſay that the office is claim'd by one who has been longer in the ſervice---to determine the merits of ſuch ſort of candidates, ſquabbling at a time when if ever the poſt of honor is a private ſtation, is not my deſign. However, I can hardly entertain ſo contemptible an opinion of the underſtanding of this writer as to imagine that he really thinks he has brought the G----r under the leaſt obligation, by his performances.

The public are the more confirmed in the ſentiments they have entertained of the principles and conduct of Mr. B----d, by finding that notwithſtanding the communication that writer has had with him thro' a *well known medium*, he has totally failed of clearing him from any one of the many articles of impeachment brought againſt him---To avail himſelf of any little opening his honeſt opponents may have omitted to ſhut; to ſpin out a formal if not hypocritical introduction, and to evade or gloſs over ſome comparatively leſſer offences, ſeems to be the height of his ambition: In order to get over, or colour over, which you pleaſe, the caſtle project, he has endeavoured to make his readers believe that my only view in that repreſentation was to prove the *avaricious* diſpoſition of his *innocent*---whereas I alſo conſidered his conduct therein as illegal, arbitrary, oppreſſive and unjuſt---that he might with more propriety have made a levy on all boats that ſhould preſume to fiſh on the caſtle flats, or on all veſſels that ſhould paſs that fortreſs: for the latter would have been a tribute taken from our men of pleaſure and buſineſs, while the former was a burden laid upon that which even a Turkiſh financier never dared to tax, I mean a diſtemper the moſt formidable that human kind have as yet had to encounter.

This ſagacious Vindicator having found out, that the monies ſo rapaciouſly taken on pretence of building an hoſpital, had by means of the public clamour been promis'd the college treaſurer for the uſe of the library, has offered ſuch an inſult on our underſtanding, as to aſſert that this donation ought to be look'd upon *as the effect of the moſt amiable virtue---an action which deſerves the thanks of the province.* I fancy that if poor Harry Towſer lately hanged for a robbery on the high way, had been ſo lucky in an *attorney*, he might not only have eſcaped the gallows, but had the plaudit of the court, in as much as he proved that the money, tho' *forceably* collected, was yet apply'd to the relief of a diſtreſſed family, which the *generous* Harry was acquainted with---and may I not add, that if maſters Pymm & Hampden and other turbulent ſons of liberty in the houſe of commons in their day, had conceived ſo charitably of a levy of the like nature called the ſhip money tax; a Prince of the houſe of Stuart might to this day have ſwayed the britiſh ſceptre in unrighteouſneſs.

But Philanthrop having made one falſe ſtep, muſt needs attempt to mend the matter by another, which has plunged him into a ſtill more dirty and ridiculous ſituation---I had according to his explanation of a query, aſſerted that Mr. B---d had taken from one Waterman arreſted for a pretended falſe reply given at Caſtle William, five guineas as a private compoſition; when upon conviction the province would have been intitled to fifty pounds ſterling; this Mr. Vindicator roundly denied, and having with as much ſolemnity as he before declared that he was no SERVER, aſſured the honeſt enquirers after truth, that *he ſhould never offer any thing in favor of G---R the truth of which he was not convinced of*, proceeds to charge this attrocious crime, for which any inferior magiſtrate ought to have been diſplaced, upon the worthy gentlemen the ſelectmen of Boſton for 1760, & having given a detail of this matter in many particulars, has the effrontry to direct thoſe who doubted his veracity, to Ezekiel Goldthwait Eſq; the then Town-Clerk, and even the Selectmen themſelves for ſatisfaction---an enquiry has been accordingly made, and their anſwers and written reply has convinced the public that his aſſertions were as falſe as they were diſhonorary and injurious to thoſe Gentlemen and the Town.

What credit can now be given to any thing that Philanthrop has or may offer as facts in ſupport of his *client*, or what can the moſt charitable ſuggeſt, as a palliation, even ſuppoſing that he was not the inventor, when we have it from his own mouth "*that he who publiſheth a lie to the world without firſt uſing the means in his power to inform himſelf of the truth, is but little leſs guilty than the man that forgeth it.*"

Theſe are not the only inſtances in which Philanthrop has been detected in deviating from the truth---but whenever we find a writer become an advocate for bad men and bad meaſures, we need not wonder that both honor and conſcience ſhould ſoon be ſet at defiance by ſuch a proſtitute---but it is not the character of Philanthrop which we have ſo immediately to do with, as what he offers in ſupport of his *client*. We know that truth has once proceeded from a tongue as falſe as his own, and as this may poſſibly happen again, it makes an *examine* both fair and neceſſary.----It was intimated by Philanthrop, and not ſo clearly diſproved as I think it might have been, that Waterman's five Guineas were returned him by the G---r in conſideration of his *after* good behaviour, and not as the conſequence of any ſteps taken by Waterman or his friends for the recovery thereof---In order therefore to obtain a right judgment in the caſe, it may be neceſſary to relate what was done by him and his friends previous to this refund.

I have it from the latter---that Waterman's Veſſel was loaded and cleared for departure to Philadelphia, when he was arreſted and introduced to the G---r who appeared exceſſively angry and inſiſted upon ten Guineas as a compoſition, but was finally prevail'd upon to accept of five, which to prevent a detention and other charges was accordingly paid upon the G---r's table by Waterman, together with 3 dollars for which Mr. Goldthwait gave him a receipt, ſignifying that the Guineas were received by order of the G---r and the latter as coſt of ſuit &c. After Waterman had perform'd his Voyage, he and his owner, Mr. John Bard, conſulted a Gentleman in this Town, relative to the recovery of what was ſo wrongfully taken---after this the late chief Juſtice Mr. Pratt was applied to as Council, who appeared offended that the ſelectmen ſhould have ſuffered a ſuit to be commenced in their names, when he had given them his opinion that ſuch a one could not be maintained; but being ſhown the receipt for the five Guineas and three Dollars, and alſo made acquainted that the Selectmen had diſavowed the action, he expreſs'd his aſtoniſhment at the conduct of the G---r and ſaid that if Waterman would leave his power and alſo a bill of charge for detention of Veſſel, &c. he would ſoon multiply his five Guineas into fifty, Waterman being juſt upon ſailing, left the account with his Friend, but in his hurry omitted giving a power. The G---r's conduct in this affair having taken air, it was very ſeverely animadverted upon in converſation and hinted at in the public prints, and the concerned were alarmed with the intended proſecution. On Waterman's 2d return from Philadelphia he was apply'd to for the power, when he inform'd the Gentleman that another friend had juſt acquainted him, he might have the five Guineas returned, provided that he made no further ſtir, aſſuring him at the ſame time it had been hinted, that as he was in the coaſting buſineſs he would be narrowly watched, and any ſlip in his entries or clearances would occaſion a loſs, which what he might expect to recover, would by no means compenſate---upon this information and advice he dropt his intended ſuit, and Mr. Goldthwait being ſoon after ſent to him by the G---r he conſented to receive back the five Guineas, which was accordingly paid him by Mr. Goldthwait.

This being, as I am well aſſured, the true ſtate of the caſe, I ſubmit it to the judgment of the public whether there is any more reaſon to conclude that thoſe Guineas would have been returned, than that the £50. ſterling taking by his friend Cark--le, as a bribe for releaſing a Veſſel ſeized and permitting an entry would have been repaid the owners, had it not been with deſign to cover his ſhame and prevent a proſecution---or whether I have any reaſon to think more favourably of the man who ſhall under color of law filch away my money, and afterwards reſtore it, than of many a *little* robber whoſe fear of a diſcovery has produced the ſame juſtice.

But be this as it may, if we only conſider the conduct of the G----r with reſpect to this matter as Mr. G--w--d has ſtated it, which Philanthrop confeſſes to be juſt, tho' quite different from his own, and is ſo courtly as to acknowledge his obligation to that gentleman for ſo politely giving him the lie; I ſay, if we only view it in this light, do we not behold the firſt magiſtrate *intermedling* with a department with which he had no concern?---do we not ſee him terrifying and diſtreſſing his Majeſty's liege ſubjects, and in the face of law, juſtice and humanity, rapaciouſly taking from a poor ſkipper no ſmall part of his property.

Thus Philanthrop, have I demonſtrated even from thoſe articles of charge which you have adventured to controvert as leaſt defenceable, that no injuſtice was done your client by a compariſon with the Sicilian magiſtrate. This was the main point I had in view.* Beſides which, I have in the courſe of our diſpute held up to the public a long bill of particular inſtances of his miſconduct, and injurious treatment of a moſt loyal and grateful people----ſupported with evidences too ſtrong to be ſet aſide, and too groſs to be winked out of ſight. May we not therefore adopt the ſentiment of Philanthrop for our relief, *that we cannot ſuppoſe that our moſt gracious Sovereign, always attentive to the good of his people, will after proper repreſentation has been made, continue a G---r over us who has ſo juſtly merited the opprobious name of Verres?*

vide page 564.

* *That Mr. B----d was making haſte to be rich, being a thing of ſuch notoriety as to be diſputed by no one but Philanthrop, I only glanced at it; but this glance was not chiefly upon the Dollar project, or the Guineas wreſted from Waterman----It was at Mount Deſart, which is now an object that engages the attention of the Court.---At his conduct from the days of honeſt Barrons, to the affair of Malcomb, inſtanced in the treatment given a Sailor a Dane, a Robber, a Baniſhment, and a Whipping---At his conduct in encouraging a flag of truce trade in the late war---At the Cockelian ſcene of iniquity, when I required, why he did not adviſe his friend to give immediate notice to the S----r G----l of the Anguilla frauds, by which omiſſion his Majeſty's revenue ſuffered great loſs---Why Mr. Caſtle was adviſed by him to purſue the Salem merchants for forfeitures, rather than ſuffer the Molaſſes to be entered, as by the latter his Majeſty's revenue would have been benefited, tho' they had miſſed of about £.15,000. which they ſhared between them---and why any part of the wine, fruit, &c. which Caſtle received for winking at breaches of acts of trade, found a way to the Province Houſe, and why, when it was notorious Caſtle had been guilty of frauds and corruption as a cuſtom-houſe officer, did he ſpend ſo many days at Salem to gloſs over thoſe groſs corruptions, and retain in his Majeſty's ſervice ſo infamous a delinquent.------Theſe are the things upon which I chiefly placed my foot-hold, to ſupport the charge of avarice, and are intirely paſſed over by Philanthrop; who having proved that the Caſtle tax is not now in his client's hands, though it was when I mentioned it, infers that the charge of avarice muſt fall, and awkwardly enough of elfs a triumph, as if he had by this entirely cleared him of it; tho' the other articles remain untouch'd and in full force.*

Messrs Edes and Gill,
Please to insert the following.

Governor Winthrop to Governor Bradford.
That the Hypocrite reign not, lest the People be ensnared. Job.

Sir, *vide page 577.*

YOU have my promise of another letter, concerning the maxims, arts, and positions of Philanthrop; whose performances of the last week I shall proceed to consider, without any formal apology for departing from the plan I proposed at first.

The art employed by this writer, in the introduction to his account of the Concord anecdote, is worth observation; before we undertake an examination of the account itself, and his reasonings upon it. God forbid that I should trifle with religion, or blame any man for professing it publickly.---But there is a decency to be observed in this. ---True religion is too modest and reserved to seek out the market places and corners of the streets, party news papers, and political pamphlets, to exhibit her prayers and devotions. Besides there is so much in the temper of times and manners of ages, that ostentations of this kind, may be more excusable in one century than in another.---The age in which you and I lived* was religious to enthusiasm: Yet we may safely say, that canting and hypocrisy, were never carried to so shameless a pitch, even by a sir Henry Vane, an Oliver St. John, an Oliver Cromwell or an Hugh Peters, as Philanthrop in his last monday's paper has carried them. True religion, my friend Bradford, was the grand motive, with you and me, to undertake our arduous and hazardous enterprize, and to plant a religion in the world, on the large and generous principles of the bible, without teaching for doctrines the commandments of men, or any mixture of those pompous rituals, and theatrical ceremonies, which had been so successfully employed, to delude and terrify men out of all their knowledge, virtue, liberty, piety and happiness, a religion that should never be made subservient to the pride, ambition, avarice, or lust, of an aspiring priesthood, or a cruel and usurping magistracy, was our incessant aim, and unwearied endeavour.---And we have now the happiness to reflect on our success: for at least we have approached nearer to such an institution, than any others have done since the primitive ages of christianity. And altho' stiffness, formality, solemnity, grimace and cant, very common in our times, have worn off, in a great measure from New-England: yet true religion, on the plan of freedom, popular power and private judgment, remains & prospers. This we are fully perswaded is truth, tho' the deluded Philanthrop seems to be so far given up to blindness of mind, as to think that his quotations from scripture, his affected meekness, charity, benevolence and piety; his formal stiffness and hypocritical grimace, will divest his countrymen of their senses, and screen him from their jealousy, while he is tearing up, by his principles and practices, conversation and writings, the foundations of their constitution, both in church and state.

*Between 1630 & 1650

But it is not only by attempting to throw around himself the rays of religion, that this writer has attempted to deceive his countrymen: he has laboured to possess their minds with principles in government, utterly subversive of all freedom, tending to lull them into an indolent security and inattention.---In one of his late papers he has a paragraph to this purpose, "a brave and free people who are not thro' luxury, enervated and sunk to that degree of effeminate indolence, which renders them insensible to the difference, between freedom and slavery, can never fail to perceive the approaches of arbitrary power. The constitution of all free governments, especially that of the English, is of such a nature, the principles of it are so familiar, and so interwoven with the human mind, and the rulers are so circumscribed with positive laws, for the directing and controling their power, that they can never impose chains and shackles on the people, nor even attempt it, without being discovered. In such a government and among such a people, the very first act, in pursuance of a design to enslave or distress the subjects in general, must be so obvious, as to render all false colouring totally unnecessary to arouse the public attention; a simple narration of facts, supported by evidence, which can never be wanting in such a case, will be sufficient, and will be the surest means to convince the people of their danger".

vide page 565 569 580 581

What conclusion, shall a candid reader draw, by a fair interpretation from this wordy, cloudy passage? would he not conclude, that a free government, especially the English, was a kind of machine, calculated for perpetual motion and duration?---That no dangers attended it?---And that it may easily preserve and defend itself, without the anxiety or attention of the people?---

vide 569 565

The truth is precisely the reverse of this,---tho' a few individuals may perceive the approaches of arbitrary power, and may truly publish their perceptions to the people; yet it is well known the people are not perswaded without the utmost difficulty, to attend to facts and evidence. Those who covet such power, always have recourse to secrecy and the blackness of darkness, to cover their wicked views, and have always their parties and instruments and minions at hand to disguise their first approaches, and to vilify and abuse, as turbulent destroyers of the public peace, as factious, envious, malicious pretenders to patriotism, as lowers and stirers of sedition, all those who perceive such approaches, and endeavour to inform and undeceive their neighbours. Liberty, instead of resting securely within the entrenchment of any free constitution of government, ever yet invented and reduced to practice, has always been surrounded with dangers---exposed to perils by water and by fire---The world, the flesh and the devil have always maintained a confederacy against her, from the fall of Adam to this hour, and will probably continue so till the fall of Antichrist. Consider the common-wealths of Greece.---Were not their liberties in continual danger? Were not the wisest of them so sensible of it, as to establish a security of liberty, I mean the ostracism, even against the virtues of their own citizens? that no individual, even by his valour, public spirit, humanity and munificence, might endear himself so much to his fellow citizens, as to be able to deceive them, and engross too much of their confidence and power. In Rome, how often were the people cheated out of their liberties, by Kings, Decumvirs, Triumvirs, and conspirators of other denominations? In the times when Roman valour, simplicity, public spirit and frugality were at the highest, tyranny, in spight of all the endeavours of her enemies, was sometimes well nigh established, and even a Tarquin, could not be expelled but by civil war.--- In the history of the English nation, which Philanthrop is pleased to distinguish from all others, how many arbitrary reigns do we find since the conquest? sometimes, for almost an whole century together, notwithstanding all the murmur, clamour, speeches in the senate, writings from the press, and discourses from the pulpit, of those whom Philanthrop calls turbulent destroyers of the public peace: but you and I think, the guardian angels of their countries liberties, the English nation, has trembled and groaned under tyranny.

For reasons like these, the spirit of liberty, is and ought to be a jealous, a watchful spirit.--- Obsta Principiis is her motto and maxim; knowing that her enemies are secret and cunning, making the earliest advances slowly, silently and softly, and that according to her unerring oracle Tacitus, "the first advances of tyranny are steep and perilous, but when once you are entered, parties and instruments are ready to espouse you." It is one of these early advances, these first approaches of arbitrary power, which are the most dangerous of all, and if not prevented, but suffered to steal into precedents, will leave no hope of a remedy without recourse to nature, violence, and war, that I now propose to consider.

And in the first place, let us see how far the court writer and his opponents are agreed in the facts.---They seem to agree that two gentlemen chosen and returned as members of the house, were expresly excepted by the Governor, in the Dedimus, or power of administring the usual oaths to the members of the house. That the house, i.e. the gentlemen returned from the other towns, besides Newbury, would not receive the dedimus with this exception, i.e. refused themselves to be sworn by virtue of it. I say by the way, that Philanthrop agrees to this fact, tho' he seems to endeavour by the obscurity of his expression to disguise it, because the house itself must have considered the exception, as an infraction of their right, tho' Philanthrop only says it was so considered by some among them, otherwise the house would not have chosen a committee to remonstrate against the exception.---That the governor eraised the exception, or gave a new Dedimus, upon the remonstrance of the committee.---That the governor however gave it up, only for that time, expresly reserving the claim of right to except members out of the commission, and told the committee he should represent the case home, for further instructions concerning it.---This being the acknowledged state of facts, trifling with the instance in the reign of King James the first, is as good a proof of Philanthrop's knowledge in history and the constitution, as his shrewd suggestion that Cassius and B. B. are the same person is of his sagacity.---It is with real sorrow that I now observe and propose hereafter to demonstrate, that both Philanthrop and his idol are too much enamoured with the fine examples of the Jemmys and Charleys, and too much addicted to an aukward imitation of their conduct, one example of such an imitation is this of the Dedimus at Concord, this memorable attempt to garble the house of representatives, which bears so exact a resemblance to the conduct of that self sufficient innovator, that pedantical tyrant, that I own it seems more probable to me to have been copied designedly from it, than to have happened by accident. For the gentleman whose conduct and character Philanthrop defends cannot be denied to be well read in the reigns of the Stuarts, and therefore cannot be supposed to have been ignorant of James's conduct. That a solid judgment may be formed of the nature of the priviledge for which I contend, and whether it has been invaded or not, I shall produce a short sketch of the history of that transaction, and will then produce the opinion of writers, quite impartial, or to be sure not partial in my favour, concerning it.

vide Pa. 590 [*To be continued.*]

Faneuil-Hall LOTTERY, No. 6.

THE Public are hereby notified, That the Drawing of *Faneuil*-Hall Lottery, N°. SIX, will ABSOLUTELY commence on TUESDAY the 24th of *February* Instant, at *Faneuil*-Hall, where those who incline may attend.--- As but a few Tickets remain unsold, those who intend to be Adventurers must apply immediately, or they will be disappointed.

Best Sperma Ceti Candles,

Warranted Pure,

MADE AND SOLD by JOHN LANGDON in *Fleet-Street*, above HANCOCK's *Wharf*, near the *Old North Meeting House*. He also sells the *best Refin'd Sperma Ceti Oil* by the Barrel Best *Tallow Candles* mould and dipp'd, and Bayberry Wax Candles. ALL *as low as they can be had at any Place in Town.*

TO BE SOLD BY

John Rowe,

At his Store.

THE best of Sterling Madeira Wines, choice Porter in Hogsheads. West India Rum, Sugars—Lisbon, Saltertudas & Liverpool, Salt. Newcastle and Scotch Coals.

Russia, English and Ravens Duck, Ticklinburg, Oznabrigs, Irish Linnens, all Sorts Lloyd's Garlets, Hemp and Cordage, Codlines and Hooks, all Sorts of Nails; Lead and Shot, Gunpowder, all Sorts of Scotch Manufactory, Scotch Snuff, Bohea & Green Tea. A genteel Assortment of Silks, and a Variety of other Goods, too many to enumerate.

TO be Sold, a well-built Schooner, 115 Tons Burthen, 12 Months old of the following Dimensions, viz 52 & half Feet Keel, 22 Feet by the Beam, 10 Feet Hole, planked with 2 and half and 3 Inch White Oak Plank.

Likewise to be Sold.

A small Schooner of 37 Tons Burthen, compleatly fitted for the Sea, now laying at the South Side of the Long Wharff. Would be taken in part Pay, a Sloop or Schooner, from 55 to 75 Tons Burthen. Enquire of *John Homer.*

NEW RICE

TO be Sold on board the Brig *Peppit. Thomas Davis*, Master, now lying at the Head of *Wentworth's* Wharff.

WE the Subscribers Commissioners appointed by the Hon. *Nathaniel Ropes*, Esq; Judge of Probate of Wills, &c. for the County of *Essex*, to receive and examine the Claims of Debt against the Estate of *Benjamin Twist*, late of *Lynn*, deceased Intestate, and represented Insolvent; and Six Months is allowed by said Judge for the Creditors to bring in their Claims, and prove their Demands.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to said Creditors, that the Commissioners aforesaid will attend that Service at the House of Captain *Samuel Johnson*, Innholder in *Lynn*, on the first Monday's of the Six next ensuing Months, from 4 to 8 o'Clock in the Afternoon of said Days. *Nath. Henchman*, } Commissi's.
Lynn, Jan 27 1767. Benja. Brown } miss's.

All Persons who have any Demands against Mr *John Blackodore* of *Boston*, are desired to bring in the same so soon as may be to *Peter Charden*, Esq; at his House in *Boston*, who has to sell a Dwelling House and Land in Cross-Street, late in the Possession of Mrs *Margaret Blackodore*, deceased; and any Persons inclining to Purchase the same are desired to apply to said *Charden*, *Ezekiel Goldthwait*, Esq; or Doctor *John Sprague*, who will dispose of said House and Land on very moderate Terms for the Payment of said *John Blackodore's* Debts. *Boston Jan 17, 1767.*

*Jonathan Sewall, afterwards preferd to be Judge of the

ANNAPOLIS, (in Maryland) January 15.

Thursday last arrived here together, three Brigantines from Whitehaven, the Brayton, John Harrison, the Jurwen, Charles Younghusband, and the Anne, Henry Jaques. They are mann'd with eleven Men each, were charter'd by one Merchant, all built by one Man, clear'd out together at Whitehaven, sail'd from thence in one Tide, never saw one another on the Passage till they met together at our Capes, enter'd at the Custom House here together, all came for Whe-, and sail'd together from hence for Baltimore.

NEW-YORK, January 29.

At the Supreme Court held here last Week, Philip M Carrol, Isaac Crawford, and John Williams were tried, and found guilty of all the Crimes laid to their Charge, as mentioned in our last; for which Sentence of Death was passed on them last Saturday, and they are to be executed this Day Week; a Negro Wench is to be executed the same Day for stealing sundry Articles out of the House of Mr Forbes of the City; and one John Douglass was burnt in the Hand for stealing a Copper Kettle.

Last Monday Afternoon the Duke of Cumberland Packet, Capt. Goodridge, sailed from this Port with the Mail for Falmouth.

The Ship Thomas and Waddell, Captain Castles, is arrived at Sandy Hook from Bristol, in 8 Weeks, but is not yet got up, and can bring no late Advices.

A Sloop with fifty Recruits, for the four Companies of the Royal Americans stationed at South Carolina, is to sail the first fair Wind for that Place.

Wednesday last several Gentlemen arrived here from Quebeck, in Canada, in Twelve Days; They came over the Mountains on Snow-shoes to Crown-Point, and from thence down Lake-George on the Ice. The River St. Lawrence was not froze over at Quebec when they came away; and we are told, in the hardest Weather seldom is froze there before the Month of February

The last Philadelphia Post that came in, which was on Friday, brought no Papers; neither is he expected before this Afternoon, or perhaps To-morrow; but by Letters from thence we learn, that the Schooner Rachel, Captain Taylor, from Pensacola, was arrived there in 6 Weeks; and that Captain Cornelius Tucker, late of this Place, died on the Passage; that Captain Anderson was also arrived from Madeira, where Provisions were scarce and dear, and that the Brig Elizabeth, Capt. Golley, was likewise arrived in 6 Weeks from London, and brought Papers as late as the 20th of November; and by the same Conveyance we are favoured with the following Copy of an Act, repealing an Act passed the last Session of Parliament, prohibiting the Exportation of Staves and Lumber from the American Colonies for Ireland, without giving Bond first to land the same in some port in Great Britain.

WHEREAS by an Act made in the last Session of Parliament, entitled An Act for repealing certain Duties in the British Colonies and Plantations, granted by several Acts of Parliament, also the Duties imposed by an Act made in the last Session of Parliament, upon certain East India Goods exported from Great Britain, and for granting other Duties instead thereof; and for encouraging, regulating, and securing several Branches of the Trade of this Kingdom, and the British Dominions in America: It is amongst other Things enacted, That Bond and Security in the Penalties in the said recited Act mentioned, shall be given to the Collector or other principal Officer, of the Customs, at any Port or Place in any of the British American Colonies or Plantations, with one Surety besides the Master, of every Ship or Vessel that shall lade, or take on board there, any Non-enumerated Goods, with Condition that such Goods shall not be landed at any Part of Europe, to the Northward of Cape-Finisterre, except in Great Britain. And whereas, Ireland should have been excepted in the said Act, as well as Great-Britain; Be it therefore enacted and declared by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That any non enumerated Goods laden as aforesaid, in any British American Colony or Plantation, may be landed in Ireland; and that the said recited Act and all the Regulations therein contained, so far as the same relate to the Bond and Security, for landing such non-enumerated Goods in Great Britain, shall extend and be construed to extend, to Ireland also, as fully and effectually to all Intents and Purposes, as if Ireland had been excepted, and named in the Act, and that any Bond which may have been entered into, in pursuance of the said recited Act, not to land any non enumerated Goods in any Part of Europe, to the Northward of Cape-Finisterre, except in Great Britain shall and may be cancelled and discharged by the like Certificate, under the Hands and Seals of the Collector, and Comptroller, or other principal Officer of the Customs at any Port in Ireland, testifying the landing such Goods there, in the same Manner as if the said Goods had been landed in Great Britain; any Thing in the said recited Act, to the contrary, notwithstanding.

BOSTON, February 9, 1767.

Wednesday last a Committee of the Honourable House of Representatives waited on the Governor with the following Remonstrance.

May it please your Excellency,

IN Reply to your Message of the 30th of *January*, the House of Representatives beg leave to observe; That it is by virtue of the Royal charter alone, that the Governor and Council have any authority to issue money out of the Treasury, and that only according to such acts as are or may be in force within the province. This clause was intended to secure to the house of Representatives, the privilege of originating, granting and disposing of taxes: But we apprehend, it would be of very little value and importance, if it should ever become a settled rule, that the house are obliged to impose and levy assessments, rates and taxes upon the estates or persons of their constituents, for the payment of such expences as may be incurred by virtue of an order of the Governor and Council, without the knowledge and consent of the House. Your Excellency therefore, in giving orders, with the advice of the Council, for making provision for the artillery companies at the castle, acted, in an essential point, contrary to the plain intention of the charter of the province, wherein the powers of the several branches of the General Assembly are declared and limited. If, however, there was an urgent necessity for this procedure, in the recess of the court, we are very much surprized that your Excellency should suffer the whole of the last session of the General Assembly to pass over, without laying this matter before us; and that it was again omitted, in the present session, till the house had waited upon your Excellency with their message. It is the just expectation of this house, founded in the principles of the constitution, to have the earliest notice of a matter of this nature; and we cannot but remonstrate to your Excellency, that the omission of it, was in breach of our privilege.

But, *may it please your Excellency*, it is still more grievous to us, to find your Excellency making mention, of a late act of parliament, in pursuance of which your Excellency and the Council have created this expence to the province. One great grievance in regard to the stamp-act was, that it deprived us of the advantage of a fundamental and most essential part of the British constitution, the unalienable right of freedom, from all taxation, but such as we shall voluntarily consent to and grant: While we feel a sense of the worth and importance of this right, we cannot but express a very deep concern, that an act of Parliament should yet be in being, which appears to us to be as real a grievance, as was that which so justly alarm'd this continent. Your Excellency and the Council, by taking this step, have unwarrantably and unconstitutionally subjected the people of this province to an expence, without giving this house an opportunity of passing their judgment upon it: And have also put it out of our power, by an act of our own, to testify the same chearfulness, which this assembly has always shown in granting to his Majesty, of their free accord, such aids, as his Majesty's service has from time to time required. answered page 596

The late extraordinary good Sledding has brought to Market great Quantities of Fuel and Provisions, and a great Variety of the Produce of this Country.

It must give great Pleasure to every one, to see that the People of this Province have gone so much into the raising of WHEAT the Summer past: There has been brought for Sale within a few Days upwards of Twenty Tons of fine Flour, well bolted, equal in Quality if not superior to any imported from the other Government: It sold at the Rate of 5l 15 s. per 100 Weight.—Chiefly brought from the Frontier Towns, one hundred Miles distant from hence: Eight Tons were brought from North field, and it is said forty Tons more is expected from that Town, besides great Quantities from other Towns.

Tuesday Night last a few Minutes after Ten o' Clock, the Bake House improved by Mr George Bray, (formerly Mr. Davenport's) nigh the Mill-Bridge, burst into Flames, which immediately communicated to several Buildings contiguous thereto: The Wind blowing high and not steadily at one Point the flaming Cinders soon drove on the Roofs of the Houses on every Quarter, and Water being scarce, the Flames for some Time baffled the Efforts of the Firewards and Engine-men; and while they were employed in extinguishing the Fire where it first broke out, it was found necessary for some to attend at distant Places; and being uncertain what Course the Flames would principally take obliged a great Number of Families to remove their Goods and Furniture, few thinking themselves safe in their Neighbourhood: A large Brick-House belonging to John Hancock, Esq; which was gutted, in a great Measure stopped its Course Southward, and a Brick Wall of Mr. Bulfinch's prevented his House, and those on the South-side of the Mill-Creek, from being burnt; but the Flakes of Fire drove mostly to the Northward, passing over the Creek each'd the Houses of Captain Ball, the Pilot, Mr. John Griffith, Mr. Jacob Emmons, with many others and consumed all as far as Cross Street; excepting those which fronted that Street, Middle Street, and Fore Street, the back Part only of some of these were burnt, tho' all were on Fire several Times; the large Mansion-House of Mr. Jonathan Williams, Merchant, was the last that was entirely consumed: Many other Houses were on Fire several Times and considerably burnt, especially in Fore Street; but the Tide coming up into the Docks the Engines were plentifully supplied with Water; by which they were prevented from being consumed, and the Fire from spreading further. It was about Three o' clock in the Morning before the Flames were subdued; during so many Hours the Inhabitants were indefatigible in supplying the Engines with Water, and helping the Distressed, notwithstanding the Extremity of the Weather, which was so cold, that the Water which fell on their Cloaths immediately froze.—Nothing seemed favourable at the first Breaking out of the Fire, excepting the Time, being before the Inhabitants were generally in Bed—the Weather had come on very severe in the Evening—and the Wind high at W. and N W. the Streets slippery, being covered with Ice, and low Water:—It was really distressing especially for those who had Children and sick Persons to take out of their Beds, and remove with their Goods to a great Distance:—Many Goods which were bulky and heavy were obliged to be left in the Street, whereby they were much damaged.—The Loss to the several Sufferers, we pretend not to estimate, but certainly must be very great, as its said above Twenty Dwelling-Houses were consumed, and between Forty and Fifty Families deprived of their Habitations:—But by a gracious Providence no Lives were lost, nor do we hear of any dangerously wounded, tho' many were exposed to imminent Dangers, being confined to narrow Passages, among the Flames of Fire and the Falling of Houses.

This is the second or third Time that Mr. Bray has unfortunately been deprived of his Bake-house by Fire.

The following is the most authentic Account we can at present obtain of the Number of Houses which were destroyed by the above unhappy Accident, as also the Persons they belonged to, and the Names of the Tenants which were burnt out, &c. viz.

In Fore-Street.

Mr. Jonathan Williams's large Mansion-House, and part of his Furniture, Provisions, &c.

In Paddy's Alley.

Capt. John Briant's House, & part of his Furniture.
Mr. John Griffith's House, and part of Ditto.
Widow Wood, a Tenant in Mr. Griffith's House.
Mr. Thomas Emmons's House, part of his Furniture and a Quantity of Lignum-vitæ.
Mr. Full, a Tenant in Mr. Emmons's House, a great part of his Furniture.
Capt. Ball's Mansion House, part of his Furniture, and Five other Tenements, improved by Mr. Adam Knox; Widow Russell; Mr. Allen, Shoemaker; Mr. Samuel Duchingfield; and Capt. Oaks; who all lost part of their Furniture, and the Widow Russell all her Shop Goods.
Three Tenements belonging to Mr. William Scott, improved by Mr. Keef; Mr. Jones; Mr Masters, and Widow Fowles; part of their Furniture lost.
Jacob Emmons's House, part of his Furniture, &c.
A House with two Tenements, belonging to Mr. Walker, Shipwright, one improv'd by Mr. Perkins, the other vacant.
Widow Hendry's House, Blacksmith's Shop, and part of her Furniture.
Widow Jepson's House, & part of her Furniture.
Widow Dodge's House, and part of Ditto.

The three following Houses were greatly damaged.

A Tenement belonging to Mr. Marion, improv'd by Widow Russell, School-Mistress, and Mrs. Mehitabel Clough, part of their Furniture lost.
Mr. Stephen Harris, Tenant to Widow Hobby.
Two Tenements belonging to Mr. George Gedney, improv'd by Mr. Crombie and Mr. Brian

On the South Side of the Mill-Creek.

Mr. William Paine's House, and part of Furniture.
Mr. Joseph How, a House tenanted by Mr. Bumstead, who lost a Quantity of Shop Goods; Mr. Nuttage; Widow Lord; and Miss Ann White; part of their Furniture lost.
Several Houses, Bake-House, Stores, &c. belonging to John Hancock, Esq; tenanted by the following Persons, viz Mr. George Bray, Baker, (where the Fire first broke out) lost his Stock, and part of his Furniture; Mr. Gwynn; Mr. Flint; Mr. Bennett; Mr. John Gardner; Widow Emmons; Widow Clark; Capt. Davis; Capt Chamberlain; who all lost part of their Furniture, &c.

All who have any Buckets & Bags *not their own, are desired to send them to Stoppleford joining upon the Mill and Draw-bridge, which will save the several Persons much Expence.*

(See the SUPPLEMENT.)

Court of Admiralty through the mediation of Gov. Barnard for attempting to vindicate him &c. Vide page 581 Vide the Charter pa. 107 Vol 2 Lloyd pa. 274 Vol 2 Bilting

Choice Flour Mustard

... upon ditto manufactured in New-England, ... in Strength and Flavor to any Imported, ... sold by the Dozen or single Bottle, at a ... moderate Price, By

THOMAS WALLEY,

At his Store on Dock-Square.

Where he has also to sell at the lowest Rates for Cash, or Choice NEW RICE, just arrived, by the Cask.

VERY best *Jamaica* and other brown SUGARS by the Hogshead or Barrel.

CHOICE BOHEA TEA by the Chest, Hundred or Dozen.

Also best Hyson TEA in Pound, ½ Pound and ¼ Pound Cannisters.

New Raisins and Currants by the Cask.

Loaf Sugar, Coffee, Cocoa, Pimento,

Best *French* Indigo, all Sorts of Spices.

PEPPER, 15 & 18 Inch London Pipes by the Box.

Poland & English Starch, Brimstone, Logwood.

Redwood, Copperas & Allum, Velvet Corks.

Ground Ginger,

Kippen's Snuff,

Whited Brown Paper, and Brown Paper for Sheathing by the Ream.

Very best Dumb Fish, sweet Oyl by the Bottle.

Florence Oyl by the Chest or Flask.

Choice Eastward Pease, white Beans,

Split Pease, and Oatmeal by the Bushel.

ALSO,

Linseed Oyl,

By the Cask.

Choice Russia Duck and Ticklenburgh.

Hampers Stone Ware, containing Chamber Pots Quart and Pint Mugs.

Stone Pickle Pots, of different Sizes.

Three, Two and One Gallon Stone Juggs.

Best large and small three-thread Sein and Net Twine, imported on Purpose for that Use.

Salmon Nets, and Seins ready made.

Also Sailmaker's Twine.

Dutch Floor Brushes with long Bottoms.

Hearth and Stair ditto.

Dutch Looking Glasses of different Sizes.

Bolting Cloths of sundry Prices, &c.

N.B. Cash given for Mustard Seed, and all Sorts of Small FURS,

At said Store.

Nathan Frazier

Of *Andover*;

LATELY returned from *LONDON*, bro't with him, and has since imported from thence, in Capt. *Calef*, just arrived, —— A fresh Assortment of GOODS: All which he will sell for ready Money, at his Shop in said Town of *Andover*, as cheap as can be bo't at any Store in the Province.

ALL Persons having demands upon the Estate of Capt *John Forster*, late of *Manchester*, deceas'd; are hereby desir'd to bring them in to *Israel Forster* and *Benjamin Marston* of *Marblehead*, who are Executors of the last Will and Testament of the deceas'd; in order for a speedy Settlement. Said Executors hereby inform the Publick, that all the real Estate of the deceas'd lying in *Manchester*, is to be sold; consisting of a good Farm, which contains about 240 Acres, well accommodated with pasture, arable, mowing Land, and Orcharding, with a good large Dwelling House and Barn; also a good Wharff with a Store thereon; several Fish-Houses, and Fish Flakes now fit for Curing Fish; for which it is well situated as it lays at the entrance of *Manchester* River. Likewise some Wood Lands laying in said *Manchester*—Also a good handsome dwelling house in *Salem*, containing 3 Rooms on one Floor, with a convenient Yard and Garden situate in the Main Street in the upper part of the Town, very convenient for a Shopkeeper—A Fishing Schooner about Sixty Tons, several Negro Slaves, (who are young) and the Stock on the Farm aforesaid: For a more particular account, any one inclinining to purchase any of the forementioned articles are desir'd to apply to the Executors aforesaid. (4w)

Marblehead, January 13 1767.

To be Sold on reasonable Terms,

a good handsome well built House in *Haverhill* (near Mr. *Barnard's* Meeting-House) lately built, and improved by Mr. *John Sawyer*, deceas'd, with a convenient Store, Barn and Garden, which will accommodate any Trader, Shop keeper, or Gentleman of Fortune. For further Particulars, inquire of *Enoch Bartlett*, of said *Haverhill*. *Jan.* 17. (6w).

William Palfrey,

Has just imported in the Brig Lydia, *Captain* Scott, *from* LONDON,

A general Assortment of English and India GOODS, consisting of the following Articles, which he will sell at the very lowest Rates by Wholesale or Retail, at his Shop next to the

Heart and *Crown*,

In Cornhill, BOSTON,

A genteel Assortment of superfine broad cloths
coarse & middling ditto
superfine kersey drab
blue drab for mens cloaks
superfine and coarse colour'd threads
ivory combs, shirt buttons
brown buckrams
ferrits, snail trimming
knee garters
barcelona cravats,
white plain gauze
strip'd & flower'd ditto
black figur'd gauze
ell-wide & yard persians
black figur'd mode
black sprig'd sattin pelong ditto
white & black blond lace
chip hatts and bonnets
coarse fine and superfine tammies
brocaded & spotted mecklinburgs
yard wide venetians
cloth green and crimson worsted damasks
plain black lasting
superfine ditto
coloured brilliants
purple cloth color'd green & black Irish camblets
black russell
coarse and fine plain and strip'd cambiets
missinets — grazetts
broglioes, strip'd mantuas
silk & worsted grograms
flower'd & check'd tobines
3-qr 7-8 & yd wide Irish linens
crimson and drab cotton velvets
London qualities
strip'd tapes
gartering
strip'd & plain lace
blond silk laces
strip'd cotton hollands
silk damascus
3-qr & 7-8 cotton checks
linnen ditto
furniture ditto
7-8 yd wide & 6-qr holland ditto
yd & 3 qr apron ditto
cottons in patterns for gowns
cotton ginghams
dark cotton hollands
manchester & shoe qualities
corded & figur'd dimity
cotton shapes for waistcoat
slick dowlass
9-8 sheeting
long lawns huckaback
clouting & other diapers
diaper and damask table cloths
blue & white pastework handkerchiefs
a fine assortment of callicoes and chints
demy cambricks
mens & youths felt hatts

India dimity
7-8 and yd wide plain lawns
packet ditto
bengalls
cotton romall handkerch.
silk ditto
womens black & flower'd russell shoes
coat & breast metal buttons
white, blue, green crimson scarlet Colchester bayze
white flannell
embossed serges
strip'd linsies
fine scarlet frize
blue & green ditto
blue, red, & strip'd duffils
scarlet worsted caps
green mock velvet ditto
mens & womens cotton & thread hose
mens silk ditto
mens worsted hose of all kinds wove & knit
womens worsted hose
black, crimson cloth & buff 3 & 4 thread worsted pat.
womens silk mitts
oznabrigs & ticklenburgs
Russia drabs, Russia linnen
3-qr 7-8 garlix
an assortment of fashionable ribbons
fine & coarse fustians
black & cloth col. taffaty
blue black & mix'd Yorkshire plains
pink, crimson, green, and black callimancoes
fine, middling and coarse London Shalloons
drab, green and crimson water'd grograms
wilton or marble cloths
cloth brushes
dust and hearth ditto
shoe ditto
carpet, crutch and stair brooms
silk and hair twist
rich scarfe ditto
tapes & none so-pretties
writing & cartridge paper
account books and ink powder
gun powder by the cask
common twist and basket work'd buttons
campaign ditto
fancy muffs and tippets
drab & blue kerseys
book muslin
check handkerchiefs
Nuns thread
kilmarnock caps
bed-ticks
6, 7, 8 & 9 qr blankets
blue & green half thicks
black oyl cloth for covering mens hatts
mens Norway doe gloves
best buckskin ditto
womens newest fashion pucker'd sattin bonnets
black and colour'd

An assortment of Stay Trimming, consisting of fine and coarse yellow holland, galloom, strapping, braid and cord, white fattinett, stay tick, best white water'd tabby, white and half stiffen'd buckram, white beliandine silk.

ALSO,

Bohea and green TEA, best French Indigo, &c.

☞ The above Goods will be sold *as CHEAP* as any of the same Quality in Town. My Good Customers and others will excuse my not promising to sell CHEAPER *than can be bought elsewhere*, as such promises, though frequently made, are seldom or never comply'd with, and are only calculated to impose on Persons who are not well acquainted with the Quality of Goods.

VERY neat, well-made, Deer's Leather Breeches, at *Twenty four* Shillings Lawful Money the Pair.

TO BE SOLD BY

Benjamin Andrews, jun.

At his Store, opposite the Swing Bridge; Where he has to sell also on the lowest Terms for Cash, *Philadelphia* common and superfine Flour, Bran, Bar Iron, English and German Steel, Kippen's Snuff, Mustard, *Bohea Tea* Pepper, Pimento, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Rice, *choice French Indigo*, Iron hollow Ware, Bar Lead LIKEWISE,

A general Assortment of English Goods—as Broad Cloths, Serges, Ratteens, Beavers, Kerseys, Halfthicks, Bript Duffils, Shalloons, Tammies, Callimancoes, Grograms, Camblets, Cambleteens, Serges, Durays, plain and flower'd Russells, Grizets, quilted Coats, silk Cloaks, plain & figured Mode, Ducapes, Lutestrings, Mantuas, English Damasks, 3 4 7 8 yard & ell wide Linnens, Checks, strip Hollands, Russia Linnen, Diapers, Callicoes, Cambricks, Lawns, Book Muslin, silk and worsted Gloves & Mitts, cotton thread silk and worsted Hose, cotton Counterpains, Hose's Shoes and Clogs, French Necklaces, Leather Mount Fans, Ribbons, China Dishes, Plates Bowls &c.

A SLOOP of about 80 Tons is wanted early in the Spring, for a Whaling Voyage—Enquire of said *Andrews*.

AT the Sign of the Cross-Pistols in Fish Street, North-End *Boston*, is to be Sold under the Sterling Cost, 100 Dozen of genuine Scotch Snuff; Pigtail in Pound and Half Pound Rolls; Leaf Tabocco by the Cask. Also, large Roll, common Pigtail, and all Sorts of cut Tobacco, manufactured and Sold at the cheapest Rates.

A few Pipes of best *Vidonia*, and rich *Canary* Wines, lately imported from *Teneriffe*—A general Assortment of other Wines as usual—Old *Jamaica* Spirit, West India Rum, and a large Number of *et Cetera's*, to be sold by

John Hamock.

To be Sold cheap for Cash, by

Jonathan Snelling,

At his Store on *Treat's* Wharff, the South Side of the Town-Dock;

Choice *Jamaica* and other Sugars,

Molasses, —— Cotton Wool,

Wines in Quarter Casks &c.

Choice Linseed Oyl by the Cask—Russia Duck.

☞ A few Barrels of Turpentine.

Imported in the last Ships from *London* and *Bristol*, and to be Sold by

Samuel Hughes

At his Store, next to Capt. *Chever's* in Kingstreet;

Poland and common Starch,

Brimstone, Florence Oyl, Cheshire Cheese, Loaf Sugar, Bohea Tea, Junk, Cables, Cordage, Dutch Yarns, Hemp, white Lead, Bristol and London Pipes of all Sorts, Cod and Mackrel Lines, Houseline and Marline, 6d & 20d Nails, Pistol & single F Powder, Crates of Earthen Ware, Ships Stows, Copper Kettles, Printing Ink, Newcastle Coals—with a good assortment of English Goods.

N B. A small Quantity of Turpentine.

To be Sold very cheap for Cash, West-India Goods, Fish, or Lumber,

ONE Suit of Sails, 2 Anchors, a 12 Feet Boat, 4 Pair of Shrouds, Jibb Stay and Ties, Bowsprit Shrouds, some other Cordage, Dead Eyes and Blocks.—The whole almost new, and fit for a Schooner between 45 & 50 Tons. Enquire of *Wyer* and *Larkin*, Sail-Makers on *John Rowe*, Esq. Wharff.

TO be Sold, Enquire of *Lewis Gray*, at Store No. 1. *Butler's* Row, near the Market;—Choice Jamaica and Powder SUGARS, by the Hogshead, Barrel or Hundred,—With a general Assortment of West India Goods.

TO BE SOLD,

A likely, strong, hearty Negro Boy about 15 years old, born in *Guinea*, fit for Town or Country. Enquire of Edes and Gill.

Boston, Printed by EDES & GILL, *in Queen-Street*, 1767.

SUPPLEMENT to the *Boston-Gazette*, &c. of

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1767.

Meſſieurs EDES & GILL,

Pleaſe to inſert the following.

THE preſervation of Engliſh Liberty, both in Great Britain and her colonies, greatly, if not wholly, depends on a due care and jealouſy of the juſt rights belonging reſpectively to the three branches of our happy conſtitution, as eſtabliſhed by magna charta, and the bill of rights, confirmed at the glorious revolution---This, every true Engliſhman, every friend to liberty muſt accede to: but ſuch is the depravity of the human heart, ſuch is the corruptneſs of the preſent generation, it is rare to ſee a man in power ſo careful and jealous of the rights of the ſubject as he ought to be, and who has virtue enough to ſacrifice his ambition to the freedom and happineſs of mankind. Hence we find the courtier conſtantly declaiming on the licentiouſneſs of the times, whenever an abuſe of power is complained of by the People, anarchy and confuſion, according to him threaten deſtruction to the Nation at the leaſt appearance of oppoſition to meaſures ever ſo deſtructive.---Every attempt to preſerve our juſt rights when in danger, will by him be called flying in the face of authority; and every complaint againſt the adminiſtration of government, a contempt of government itſelf. In ſhort it ſeems to be eſtabliſhed as a truth, that government can alone be ſupported by implicit obedience to thoſe in authority.

I confeſs, party rage, and not a real regard for the unalienable rights of mankind, often actuate the pretended Patriot, as well as the deſigning Courtier; but from the days of William the third of bleſſed memory, to this hour, I do not know that the conſtitution has ever been in danger from the popularity of a fictitious or real Patriot, while there has ſcarcely been a Parliament ſince that time, but have found it neceſſary, at ſome period or other, to counterwork the meaſures of ſome ambitious courtier, in order to preſerve the rights of the People from his rapacious graſp.---Tho' it is a maxim the King can do no wrong, yet thank God, the time is not yet come, however, ſincerely wiſhed for by *ſome*, that a Miniſter or Governor, may for no juſt cauſe rob his Majeſty's ſubjects of their rights, or treat them as traitors and rebels with impunity.---It is the bulwark of *Engliſh liberty*, that a ſervant of the crown, however high his ſtation may be, is not too high to have his conduct examined and cenſured if faulty by the loweſt peaſant in the nation---Ever ſince Great Britain has been free, this priviledge has been uſed to the utmoſt extent, and been found of great utility, whenever oppreſſion has attempted to ſway her Iron Sceptre.---No ill conſequences have as yet accrued from this liberty, nor can accrue, ſince thoſe who are inveſted with power, from the influence it naturally creates, can always find men of ability and integrity, both able and willing to vindicate them when injured, and ſet their characters in a true light.---Unhappy for mankind, ſuch is the corruptneſs of human nature, that men of ability without integrity, are often, very often to be found, who will undertake to ſupport the moſt deſtructive adminiſtration, and vindicate the moſt unjuſt and illegal meaſures.

I have been led into theſe reflections, from reading the diſpute now ſubſiſting between Philanthrop and his opponents. A diſpute which tho' it may not by ſome be apprehended of much conſequence, I cannot but think of the greateſt importance--you all know my countrymen, the anxiety and diſtreſs we were in but lately, at the deſtruction which threatned us as a free People---you *muſt* remember with how much difficulty our relief was obtained. How many open enemies both here and in England, we had conſtantly repreſenting us as a turbulent factious People, *whoſe deſign was to bring the authority of Parliament into contempt*. How many pretended friends who were conſtantly adviſing us to ſubmit to the ſtamp-act as the beſt means to obtain its repeal, who were of opinion we had no *rights* of our own, whatever were our *priviledges*. A who were ſo conſcientious in their obedience to that ruinous act, they could not perform the duties of their ſtations perſonally, tho' they ſaw their way clear to do it virtually by a repreſentative. † Happy for Great Britain, happy for us, notwithſtanding the machinations of ſuch enemies to the peace, welfare and liberty of the Britiſh nation, by the ſpirited conduct of America, and her friends in England, a moſt loyal and dutiful People, were reinſtated into the favor and affection of the beſt of Kings. *The Snare was broken, and we eſcaped.* Nay more, his Majeſty like a tender kind benevolent Father, expreſſed to us and *his ſervants*, his deſire that a veil ſhould be drawn over all that was paſt, to the end that concord and confidence might take place of diſtruſt and confuſion. This was the glorious news, theſe were the happy tidings we received a few months paſt---indeed all things ſeemed to conſpire to render the felicity and freedom of the colonies, fix'd and permanent.---Now my countrymen, if we have any regard for civil and religious liberty, if we have any love for our rights as Engliſhmen, if we have any loyalty to the beſt of Kings, what muſt we think of him who could at this critical juncture, contrary to his Majeſty's mild and gracious inclinations, and in direct violation of truth, juſtice, humanity and gratitude, characteriſe us, as *openly oppugning the King's authority, as rioters and rebels, and as neglecting men for their deference to acts of the Britiſh legiſlature, and their fidelity to the crown* ? Can it be poſſible, nay ought we ever to forgive ſuch a man, 'till he has recalled thoſe cruel, unjuſt and wicked aſperſions, as publickly as they were vented abroad?---If this is not done, we cannot but expect they will be believed, however injurious; eſpecially as neither himſelf, nor his friends, have as yet attempted ſo much as to paliate them---When we conſider the almoſt unparallel'd affection this country bears to Great-Britain; when we reflect on the ties of blood, and of civil and religious liberty, which ſo cloſely connects our happineſs with hers---when we call to mind the horrors of a civil war, which ſo dreadfully threatened us, unleſs we would bow our necks to the yoke of ſlavery--when we think how by the kind diſpoſition of God, and our King towards us, we eſcaped a ſtorm which would have blaſted the happineſs of us and our poſterity to the lateſt generations---What muſt be our ſentiments of him, who could at ſuch a time be wicked enough to endeavour without the leaſt colour of truth, publickly to repreſent us in a light which muſt warrant, if juſt, ſuch treatment as would deluge this country in blood, and entail miſery to unborn millions?---What, I ſay, muſt be our ſentiments of him, when it is remembered, we might juſtly have expected from his connection with us, the tendereſt treatment, when it is remembered we were intitled to his beſt ſervices from the many unmerited favors conferred upon him; and that gratitude as well as duty, ought to have influenced him to draw a veil over our infirmities, *without a command from his maſter?*---Be not, my countrymen, I beſeech you, preached out of your ſenſes, by any court-ſycophant whatever.---Let him aſſume a thouſand ſhapes to gain his purpoſes, ſtill with your countenance and protection, your friends will be able to counterwork his deſign---Should he put on the guiſe of religion, and pretend to ſupport unrighteous rule from his word who came to make us free indeed--ſhould he attack your tendereſt paſſions, and endeavour to work on your commiſeration---ſhould he attempt to perſuade you he is your beſt friend, who could thus abuſe you, and that he labours only for your freedom and happineſs---be not deceived, Satan, we are ſenſible, can transform himſelf into an angel of light, to gain his ends.---Either you have been injured, or you have not---If not, let Philanthrop vindicate his patron, *leſt with what judgment he has judged*, this province, *he ſhould be judged again.*---If you have been injured, if you are not that turbulent, factious, rebellious people you have been openly declared to be; as you value your own honor, as you value your liberty civil and religious, as you value the happineſs of poſterity, I beg, I entreat you never to be content, till you are as publickly acquitted, as you were publickly charged.---This you have a right to expect, and this it is your duty to demand; and I'll venture to ſay, he that can attempt, or even wiſh to reduce you from this, is your enemy, is an enemy to Great-Britain and her welfare, and deſerves not the leaſt countenance or favour from his injured country.---If we are the people we have been repreſented, can we hope for any mercy from our King or his Parliament? nay, do we not juſtly deſerve, and have we not reaſon to expect the ſevereſt chaſtiſement, even the chaſtiſement of a ſtanding army?---Let the ſycophant call your juſt indignation, flying in the face of authority; let him brand your endeavours to wipe off ſuch malicious and falſe accuſations, with the moſt opprobrious epithets a paraſite can invent---this is no more than we might reaſonably expect, in truth, it is much leſs than is neceſſary to vindicate his maſter's character: For in what light muſt a ruler appear to his Majeſty, who ſhould lay ſuch heavy charges on a loyal people, and not be able to make them good? Can we ſuppoſe he will not, for the ſake of his reputation, and what he values more, his *intereſt*, attempt, and even endeavour by all means in his power, to prove us ſuch a people as he has painted us to all the world, and that he will leave any ſtone unturned, to ſet us in ſuch a light to his Majeſty?---Nay, have we not the beſt authority that he has already done it, at a time too when we relied on his friendſhip for the province? (F) Will you then, my countrymen, reſt eaſy with ſuch an enemy in your bowels----an enemy who is *neceſſarily obliged* to miſrepreſent and vilify you to that King whom you all love, and almoſt adore?---who muſt prove you the moſt ungrateful and rebellious of ſubjects, or himſelf the moſt abandoned and wicked of re--rs.---This is no exaggeration, it is no falſe colouring, it is but the voice of cool diſpaſſionate reaſon, it is the dictates of a heart that feels when you are injured or oppreſs'd, and knows you cannot be at reſt, till you are freed from ſo dangerous an enemy.---Let no one then, I entreat you, my fellow-ſubjects, obtain your confidence or eſteem, who is inclined to foſter a viper in your boſoms, who is for ſuffering ſuch inſults to paſs unnoticed, who is either a friend to a cruel G----r himſelf, or for bringing his friends into power---or who dares to go ſuch lengths in his ſervice, as openly to uſurp a ſeat he has no right to from the conſtitution, or by the ſuffrages of your Repreſentatives. (G) Let no one be truſted, who is not a lover of liberty, without licentiouſneſs, both in word and practice, who is not an avowed enemy to tyranny and uſurpation, and a ſincere friend to this government, as part of the Britiſh empire.---Then you need not fear what man can ſay or do to hurt you: then will you be able to vindicate your injured honor, and tranſmit the ſweets of freedom to your poſterity, who will riſe up and call you bleſſed.

Vid. page 607 FREEBORN AMERICAN.

(F) meaning Gov. Bernard

(G) Pulton (a) vid. magna Charta page 790. Vol. 2 (b) vide Bill of Rights page 1058 Vol. 2 (d) vid. the Preface of the Massachuſetts (e) vid. Gov. Barnard's ſpeech page 42 (e) vide the Massachuſetts Act page 53

Samuel Auſtin

At the Black Boy *and* Butt *in Cornhill;*

TAKES this Opportunity of informing all Perſons, who will favour him with their Cuſtom, that he has to ſell, (amongſt a Variety of other Wines) Choice *Vidonia* and *Canera* WINES, which are lately Imported, and which he can recommend.

Loſt at the Fire on Tueſday Night laſt, a Fire Bucket, mark'd *Wm Bant*, No. 2. 1763. If any Perſon already has, or ſhall hereafter find ſaid Bucket, they are deſired to give Notice thereof to the Owner of it.

WANTED,

£.400 Lawful Money, for which good Security will be given. Any Perſon having ſuch a Sum to Let, are deſir'd to inform the Printers hereof.

TO BE SOLD,

ONE Hundred Barrels of choice *Halifax* Mackrel. Inquire of *William Boardman*, near the Town Dock.---Where may be had, Beaver, Beaveret and Caſtor Hatts, of his own Make.

WANTED,

A Capable active Man or Woman, that can be well recommended, to attend a Shop of Engliſh Goods; ſuch a one may meet with good Encouragement, by leaving their Names with the Printers.

THE Subſcribers being impowered by the Great and General Court, will ſell immediately ſundry Pieces of Land belonging to the Eſtate of Dr *Nathaniel Ames*, late of *Dedham* deceas'd—particularly one Piece in Roxbury, about 9 Miles from Boſton, containing 30 Acres of Orchard, Mowing and Paſture Land, finely ſituated for a Tradeſman or Shopkeeper, on the great Poſt Road to *Hartford* and *Newport*—Alſo for a Farmer, there being a Piece of Wood Land adjoining to be Sold.

Deborah Ames, } Adminiſtrators.
Nathaniel Ames }

N. B. All Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate will be ſued without further Notice, unleſs they prevent it by making Payment; the Adminiſtrators being determined to finiſh the Settlement as ſoon as may be.

ALL Perſons that have any Demands on the Eſtate of *Mrs Clemence Weld*, Widow, late of *Roxbury*, deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their Accounts in Order for Settlement; and all thoſe that are indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to pay the ſame to *Paul Spear* of *Boſton*, Adminiſtrator to ſaid Eſtate. *Boſton, Feb. 7, 1767.*

* Perhaps not—ſee News Papers for 1768 † Hutchinſonian Prudence † Hutchinſon Esqr of his Brother to officiate in the Probate Office ‡ Governor ‡ Th' Hutchinſon Esqr, who Intruded into the Council.

PHILADELPHIA, January 22.

By Captain Golley there is Advice of the Death of Springett Penn, Esq; great Grandson of William Penn, the truly honourable and benevolent Founder of this Province; by whose Death we learn the Male Issue of that Branch of the Family is now extinct.

BOSTON, February 9, 1767.

Last Saturday His Excellency the Governor sent the following Message to the Honorable House of Representatives.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives.

I Have always understood that it has been the general usage of this Government, countenanced by the Charter, for the Lieut. Governor when he was not elected a Councellor to have a seat in the Council, without a voice. But since it has appeared from your answer to my speech that you have thought otherwise, I gave orders in Council to the Secretary to search the books, and to make inquiry by other means, if necessary, what has been the usage of the Government in this respect. It appears from this report that every Lieut. Governor since the opening the present Charter has usually and frequently when not elected a Councellor sat in Council, until the time of Governor Belcher, who excluded the Lieut. Governor from a seat in the Council, which he complained of as a grievance and submitted to with resentment. I hereby communicate to you a copy of this report; that if you please you may review this matter, and consider whether your censure of the Lieut. Governor has not been too hasty; as it appears not to be supported by this instance, nor by any other that I have as yet been made acquainted with.

Council-Chamber, FRA. BERNARD.
Feb. 7th, 1767. *vide Pa 596*

☞ The Secretary's Report must be deferred till next Week, for want of Room.

The above Message was read in the House, and the Consideration of it referred to Tuesday next at 4 o'Clock, P. M.

Saturday last a Committee of the Honorable House of Representatives waited on the Governor with the following Remonstrance.

May it please your Excellency,

WE his Majesty's most dutiful and faithful Subjects, the Representatives of his ancient and loyal Province of the Massachusetts-Bay, were much surprized at the contents of two Proclamations of Governor Palliser, of Newfoundland, printed in the Massachusetts Gazette of the Eighth of January last. But our concern was truly inexpressible on finding that those Proclamations were republished here by order of your Excellency, with the advice of the Council, and only called "Notifications published, that all persons concerned might be apprized thereof." When we reflected on the heinous charges of Mr. Palliser against the people of this province, of robbery, piracy, murder, and in effect of treason and rebellion, it was absolutely impossible for us to conceive that any considerations could induce your Excellency and the Council to give them the sanction you have vouchsafed, but the most plenary proof of the allegations, contained in those Proclamations. This made it not only proper but quite necessary for us to apply to your Excellency, by the most humble Message of the 30th of January last, to be informed what evidence your Excellency was possessed of, and to desire you to furnish the House with any that you might think fit to communicate. We received for answer that your Excellency had none but Commodore Palliser's letter inclosing his Proclamations, a copy of which your Excellency was pleased to lay before us. We have carefully perused and duly considered the same, and are astonished to find nothing more in it than a repetition of the general charges above mentioned, except that in the letter his accusations seem to be more directly pointed against this Province than any other on the continent. We have been at the pains to examine some of the principal traders from hence to Newfoundland, and the coasts of Labradore, but cannot yet obtain the least proof of any of the heavy charges contained in the said Proclamations. We should be in less pain at those Proclamations of Mr. Palliser, had they not very unfortunately so far received the sanction of the Governor and Council of this Province as to be thus re-published in the Massachusetts Gazette. We are also well informed that many copies have been struck off by themselves and dispersed. We are constrained to believe such a procedure may have a direct tendency to impress the mind of our most gracious Sovereign, his Parliament and Ministry, with less favorable sentiments in regard to the firm and unshaken loyalty and affection of the people of this Province to his Majesty's royal Person, Family and Government. Had your Excellency but declared to the world that you were furnished with no proofs of the truth of Mr. Palliser's impeachment, but his own declarations, all candid and impartial men must have suspended their belief, till further and better evidence should appear. But as the affair now stands it is much to be apprehended that it will be natural for all at home and abroad to urge the proceedings of your Excellency and the Council, as at least, a tacit concession of the truth of Mr. Palliser's accusations. If so, the fishery on which the trade and commerce of Great-Britain, as well as that of this country, so much depends, will in all probability be in danger of further unreasonable restrictions, and the reputation of this province in particular, be greatly wounded. If your Excellency and the Council were to proclaim the inhabitants of any neighbouring colony robbers and pirates, and the Governor and Council of such colony were to republish your proclamation, without expressing the least doubt of the fact, all mankind might justly infer that the charge was admitted as well founded; that the plea of Guilty was given in, and such colony put only on the mercy of the King. *Answer pa. 601*

John Griffith

HAving his House burnt in the late Fire, has taken the Southerly End of Mr. *Joseph Gale's* House in Sudbury-Street to live in; and intends to open School (at his usual Place, opposite *William Vassall*, Esq;) To-morrow Afternoon for Day Scholars, & Wednesday Evening for Night Scholars. February 9, 1767.

TO-MORROW MORNING,
At X o'Clock,
At the Auction Room in Queen Street,
A large Quantity of Hosiery,
per Dozen. Broad Cloths, Irish Linnens, crimson, blue, and superfine black Genoa Velvets, &c. &c.
J. Russell, *Auctioneer.*

On Friday Morning next, 13th Instant.
At Eleven o'Clock,
Will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,
At the Auction Room in Queen Street,
48 Barrels good brown Sugars,
which will be put up in such Lots as will best suit the Bidders. J. Russell, *Auctioneer.*

On TUESDAY the 17th Instant,
At Ten o'Clock in the Morning, will be sold by Public Vendue, at the Auction Room in Queen-Street.
A Variety of House Furniture,—
consisting of Feather Beds, Bedsteads and Bedding, Looking-Glasses, Chairs, Tables, Mohogony Bureau, &c. and some Kitchen Furniture.
J. Russell, *Auctioneer.*

On Tuesday the 3d of March,
At One o'Clock
Will be sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,
At the Royal Exchange Tavern in Kingstreet,
A Quantity of twice-laid Cordage
J. Russell, *Auctioneer.*

LEMMONS by the Box,
Hundred or Dozen, to be Sold by *THOMAS WEBB*, at the Corner Shop South East of *Faneuil* Hall Market.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,
(Price 1s. L. M. Ritch'd in Marble Paper)
And to be Sold by JOHN MEIN, at the London Book Store, North side of King Street, *Boston*,
MEIN & FLEEMING's
MASSACHUSETTS Register, with an Almanack for the Year 1767.

Containing the Royal Family of Great Britain, Crowned heads of Europe, Governor and Council of Massachusets bay, Secretary's office, House of Representatives, Judges of the Superior Court and Clerks office, Court of Admiralty, Judges and high Sheriffs of the inferior Courts through the Province, Judges and Registers of Probate, Justices of Peace through the Province, and for the County of Suffolk, Selectmen, &c of Boston, Custom house, Impost office, Naval Office, Excise office, Post-office, Notary Publics, President, Overseers, Corporation, Professors and Tutors of *Harvard College*, Ministers, Churches, and Religious Assemblies in this Province, Quakers yearly Meetings, Officers in the Horse guards, Company of Cadets, Artillery Company, Boston Regiment of Militia and the Train, Field Officers in the several Regiments of Militia in the Province, Castle William, Governors and Agents for the Continent of North America, and the West Indies, the sittings of the Superior and Inferiour Courts in the four Provinces of New England, Names of the Packet Boats, and the Time of Sailing, Roads along the Continent, a Table of the different Currencies in North America, Table of Interest at 6 *per Cent.* List of his Majesty's Forces in North America.

Superfine Hyson TEA,
and all Sorts of Spices. (Imported in Capt. *Dixey*) to be Sold at RICHARD CLARKE's Warehouse the lower End of King-Street.
Also, Soushong and Bohea Tea.

A Close Sley or Booby Hutch, fit for two Horses or one, suitable for a Gentleman, to be Sold cheap, and the pay to be made easy, inquire of Edes and Gill.

ALL Persons indebted to, or that have any Demands on the Estate of Mr. *Alexander Scammel*, late of *Boston*, Blacksmith, deceas'd, are desired to bring in their Accounts to *Jonathan Brown* Executor, or *Elizabeth Scammel*, Executrix to said Estate, in Order for Settlement.

RAN away the 3d Instant from his Master *Stephen Harris*, Junr. of *Boston*, a Servant Lad named *Charles Stockman*, aged 17 Years, about 5 Feet 2 Inches high; had on when he went away, a blue Surtout Coat, a grey close bodied ditto, a white Waistcoat, dark Serge Breeches, pair grey Yarn Stockings, 1 pair blue ditto, cotton and linnen Shirt, a blue mill'd Cap. Whoever takes up said Servant, and brings him to his Master, shall have *Three Dollars* Reward, and all necessary Charges paid, by said
STEPHEN HARRIS, Junr.

N. B. All Masters of Vessels and others are hereby caution'd against harbouring, concealing or carrying off said Servant, as they would avoid the Penalty of the Law.

TO BE SOLD,
By Benjamin Church,
At his usual Place of Sale on THURSDAY next,
A great Variety of valuable Articles, viz.
BRoad Cloths coarse and fine, Ratteens, Kerseys, Shalloons, Baizes, Callamancoes, Garlix, Hollands, Cambricks, Lawns, Mens and Womens Hose, Fustians, Dimothees, Caps, Handkerchiefs, Ribbons, Blankets, Coverlids, Watches, Tables and other House Furniture, &c.

To be Sold at Public VENDUE,
By *Moses Deshon*,
At the newest Auction-Room, opposite the West End of *Faneuil*-Hall, Dock-Square;
Next Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday,
A Variety of Broad Cloths, Shalloons, Callamancoes, Camblets, Plaids, Baize, Floor Carpets, Coverlids, mill'd Baize, Stockings, Breeches Patterns, Irish Linnens and Checks, Table Cloths, stript Hollands, Bedtick, Ticklingburg, Handkerchiefs, Hatts, Dimity, Gloves lin'd with Furr, Womens Stays, Looking Glasses, Snuff Boxes, a Collection of Books, Household Furniture, &c.
Constant Attendance at said Room.

NEW AUCTION ROOM,
In Royal-Exchange Lane,
To be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE, by
ELIAS DUPEE,
Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday.
FINE and coarse Broad Cloths, Bearskins, Baize, large and small Carpets, Plaids, Shalloons, Camblets, Swanskins, Velvets, Plush, Forrest Cloths, Thicksets, Ribbons, Gold Lace, Mens and Womens Hose, Handkerchiefs, Boots, scarlet Broadcloth Ridingood, blue Cloth Cloaks and other Apparel, Watches, Books, Feather Beds, Bedsteds, Leather Bottom Chairs & other Furniture, Foolscap and Pot Paper, Quills, Wafers, Cast Steel Convex Penknives, &c.

—*PUBLIC VENDUE OFFICE*—
(North-End, near the Old-North,)
TO-MORROW will be exposed to
PUBLIC VENDUE,
Superfine pearl, buff, crimson and scarlet *Hair* Plushes—worsted Plushes of various Colours, sprigg'd and figured Stuff, Broglioes, Irish Stuffs—a great Variety of Broad-cloths, Kerseys, wide Baizes, Ratteens, Bearskins &c. Also a Variety of Carpets, Linnens, Checks, Bedtic, Stockings, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Knives, Leather Breeches.—The best Snotch Snuff, &c. Four Silver Watches. *John Gerrish.*

No Entries received this Week.

Buried in the Town of Boston since our last,
Three Whites. Three Black.
Baptiz'd in the several Churches, Seven.

High Water at Boston for this present Week,			
Monday,	10 m after 8	Friday,	21 m after 11
Tuesday	56 m after 8	Saturday	7 m after 12
Wednesday	47 m after 9	Lord's-day,	46 m after 12
Thursday.	30 m after 10	First Quart	5 Day 3 Aft.

Answer vide page 581 vide page 581 & vid the Charter page 107 Vol 2
vid, the Secretarys Report page 591